1399

THE

Secret *HISTORY*

Of the two laſt

Memorable S-SS-ONS

OF

PARLIAMENT.

K. Inland Parliament

Take away the Droſs from the Silver,
And there ſhall come forth a Veſſel for the finer.
Take away the wicked from before the King,
And his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſh'd in Righteouſneſs.
Prov.———

Tho' the Vulgar ought not too raſhly to judge of the Actions of thoſe in Power, yet Men of Parts who know their Intereſts and Deſigns, may judge of their Councils, and diſcover their Errors.
Vide *Robert Boyle*'s Maxims.

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1754

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the Right Worſhipful,

Sir *John Freke* Bart.

Mayor of the City of CORKE.

SIR,

A Certain Patriot of immortal Memory ſaid, there were two different Goddeſſes call'd Fame, tho' ſome affirm ſhe is but one Goddeſs, ſounding two different Trumpets.

As all Men muſt admit the latter, I think it but reaſonable, that the Patriots ſhould have a Blaſt from their proper Trumpet, and the Betrayers of national Liberty, a ſound from the other.

When Avarice, Venality, Faction, Malice, and Ambition, are ſet in Competition with all the glorious Virtues of Loyalty, and Patriotiſm, Fame ſhould impartially determine the Diſpute, and exhibit the Tranſactions of Mankind to Poſterity in a proper Light:

You are highly ſenſible Sir, that Liberty conſiſts in a People being govern'd by Laws of their own making, or at leaſt made by their own Conſent, and Slavery in Laws

being crammed down the Subjects Throats, which they think inconsistent with the natural, and political Interest of their Country.

Lord Bacon *says,* "*as God governs the World by the* "*settled Laws of Nature, which he hath made, and ne-* "*ver transcends those Laws but upon high important oc-* "*casions, so among earthly Princes, those are the Wisest* "*and the best, who govern by the known Laws of the* "*Country, and seldomest make use of Prerogative.*"

To add to the Misforunes of our Country, we have a Man among us of obscure Birth and Genius, who has had the Honour (such as it was) of being a powerful Enemey to the most essential Privileges of our Constitution.

The Ambition of this Man, and his Union with the common Enemies of I———d, have rais'd Animosities among his M——y's Protestant Subjects, which will not readily Subside: And to shew us he has Power equal to the Depravity of his Mind, seven of our illustrious Senators, particularly the Speaker *of the Hon. House of Commons of I—d, have been so injuriously misrepresented that they are dismiss'd his M—y's Service, as if they were Enemies to his Crown and Dignity.*

This M–n–te–r–al Device has been desperately put in Execution, in order to deter all Patriots for the future from defending the Establish'd rights and liberties of their Country.

But

But the virtue of our Patriots is not to be suppreſs'd by practices of this kind, they are Proteſtants, and Men of Honour, who would reſign all the Favours a C—t can beſtow, ſooner than consent *to their Country's Ruin.*

When Men of evil principles become obnoxious to the Public, an Author of tolerable Abilities is too often complain'd of for his ſkill in painting; and what is very ſurpriziug, let the Portrait be never ſo frightful, ſome diſtinguiſh'd perſonages will complain of thoſe Features, which they ſhould in prudence and policy diſown.

If Tyranny, Ambition, Irreligion and Avarice are attributed to Briarius, *would any* good *Man in the Nation ſay* he *was characteris'd under that Title. And when vices of a ſimular nature are attributed to Caiphas, the Name of a Jewiſh high Prieſt, ſhould any perſon of Piety and ſanctity of Manners, ſay he was pointed at under that Appellation.*

He who acknowledges himſelf to be characteris'd by any fictitious Name, muſt certainly feel and perceive in himſelf thoſe Qualities, attributed to that Name.

The whole ſecret lies here.

The deformity of Features appears conſpicuous to the owner, and the populace, however injudicious they may be ſaid to be, by thoſe who revile them becauſe they're not on their ſide, ſeldom make wrong Applications.

Suppoſe

Suppoſe an Eccleſiaſtic ſwiſs, like Dr. B—tt had affirm'd, that Roger *he'd a greater Eye to his own Intereſt, than to the common utility, and general ſafety of the Nation, would any perſon but an Enemy to his Country attribute that character to an illuſtrious* Speaker, *whoſe Virtue and Patriot worth have rais'd him in the minds of all good men, to the dignity of a Roman Senator.*

He who is offended at a bad character being aſcrib'd to a fictitious Name, muſt be a perſon of conſcious guilt, and to check the invaluable liberty of the Preſs to pleaſe ſuch Men, would be to reſign the moſt eſſential Branch of our Liberties.

When Tyrany and immorality were the ſubjects of Roman ſatire, no one was ſo much offended as Nero, *tho' his Name was never mention'd by any Poet in his time.*

When ever Venality and Corruption appear predominant, ſatire ſhould raiſe his hoary head, and endeavour to ſtem the impetuous Torrent.

The ſubject I'm now ingag'd in, is a copious theme for ſatire, and requires no ornaments from Figures, Fiction, or Machinery; for to be truly ſatirical in this point, is ſtrictly to adhere to the principles of truth, and avoid the leaſt degree of partiality.

The office of protecting the Liberties of a Conntry, is the natural province of thoſe, who can reſign places and preferments

preferments with chearfulneſs and ſerenity of temper, when they find they are not to be retain'd, but at the expence of the Nation.

And in happier days, a Patriot could exert a Negative *which the conſtitution afforded him, without incurring the imputation of diſloyalty or Rebellion.*

Thoſe who write in favour of their Country are now look'd upon as ſeditious Libellers, tho' they were to relate nothing but the moſt irrefragable Facts. The tendency of theſe inſinuations will be ſufficiently illuſtrated by the following Fable.

"Once upon a time the Wolves deſir'd a League with the Sheep upon this condition; that the cauſe of ſtrife might be taken away, which was the Shepherds *and their* Dogs. *This being granted, the* Wolves *without fear, made a Havock of the* Sheep."

Your conduct ſir, as a Patriot, your Juſtice as a Magiſtrate, and your ſocial virtues as a Man, may apologize for the Liberty I have taken in chuſing you a Patron to this Work.

If your principles were not truly amiable, and your Attachment to the true Intereſt of your country ſo eminently diſtinguiſhable, I ſhould be as incapable of giving you applauſe, as your merit is of being augmented by the moſt ſhining Ponegyrick.

Tho' you are not of the number of our displac'd Patriots,

triots, you eminently inherit those happy qualities, which raise the mind above all wordly Interest, set in competition with the service of your Country.

Your moderation and Impartiality sir, render you a fit person to whom the candour of those few sheets should be refer'd. You have been in the scene of Action, and are well acquainted with the designs of the Performers, *and the injuries our late displac'd Patriots have suffer'd by the most foul misrepresentations.*

It were to be wish'd sir, that all the Representatives of this Kingdom were so closely attach'd to the Interest of their Country as you are, we might then rest secure in the virtue of a glorious senate, always ready to support the Sacred Person, Royal Family *and* Government *of the best of Kings, without tamely resigning those rights and privileges, which they were elected to protect. To these considerations sir, I may add one motive more for taking Liberty without* previous consent *of addressing you upon this occasion, which is an earnest desire of publickly declaring, how much I am,*

Sir,

Your mst humble,

Grateful,

and obedient

Servant.

The AUTHOR,

THE SECRET HISTORY, &c.

WHEN a Man courts popular Eſteem, by a ſpecious appearance of Integrity, ſweeten'd by a deſigning Hoſpitality, he may bring more dangerous Things to bear with leſs Suſpicion, than thoſe who are untaught in the little Arts of Diſingenuity.

Caiphas by a ſtudious Induſtry of this kind, acquir'd the Eſteem, Friendſhip and Intereſt of ſeveral of the firſt Claſs in this Kingdom, and before his Ambition made him odious, the Ladies were often heard to call him the Beauty of Holineſs.

This Ambitious Man being elate upon the Influence he had over the Minds of his Youthful Levee, began

to imagine no Political Enterprize was to arduous, and his unnatural Vanity induc'd him to Write ſeveral Letters to his Friends and Creators beyond the Water, giving a pompous Account of the mighty Matters he was able to effect in I———d by the formidable Intereſt he had made. Theſe Letters were not manag'd with ſuch Secrecy a broad, as to prevent his Ambitious Schemes from coming to the Knowledge of ROGER, whoſe diſintereſted Patriot worth would have been an Honour to the Roman Senate.

Caiphas was more particularly to be abhor'd for his Deſigns againſt the Liberties of a Country, wherein he had been undeſervedly and unexpectedly rais'd to the top of his Deſires, if his Ambition knew *any* Bounds.

His firſt Care was to cultivate the ſtrongeſt Intimacy with *Preſto* and his Family, by which means he gain'd the Inter eſt of ſeveral Perſons who had it in their Power to fortify his Influence.

Preſto had a numerous Train of *Echo*'s and Relations Leneal and Colateral, theſe, with ſeveral others, who were bound to him by Ties of Promiſe, on Account of Services he had done them in the State, were all enliſted under the venal Banner of *Caiphas*.

His

His next care was to fix upon a young Man of good Addreſs for *a Concomitant in all* his Schemes, and for this Purpoſe, he ſelected out of many, who would have chearfully undertaken the Jobb, ONE, who carry'd the outward appearance of a *fine Gentleman*, tho he inherited all the Tricks and Venality of a currupt Parent.

This youth by a tolerable Education, his Travels abroad, and the ſhining Advantages of anopulent Fortune, became a proper Tool, whereby *Caiphas* might with greater Facility carry on his Schemes.

In a ſhort time his Houſe was conſtituted a *Conventicle* for all the looſe young Gentlemen in Town, who had a Voice, or any Intereſt in the Senate, and ſuch Gentlemen as were deſirous of getting into modern polite Company, pay'd their Court to *Caiphas*, and and danc'd after his venal Levee.

Caiphas's Regard for his Concomitant every day increas'd, according to the Uſe he found he was to him, and the young Man to do him Juſtice had very extraordinary Abilities in entertaining the youthful Fry that ſurrounded his Patron's *Conncil* and *Epicurean Board*.

Tho' one of *Caiphas*'s unheard of Sanctity of Manners, might not be offended at Freedoms of Converſation which ſome young People will be ever fond of

taking, yet *Bob* the Concomitant, to preſerve the dignity of the *Order*, found a new Method of Prophanity quite peculiar to himſelf, inſo much that he could deliver the moſt ſhocking Ideas, in the ſweeteſt and moſt delicate Dialect that ever Satanic Wit devis'd.

Bob's advantage in his Patron's Acquaintance was very conſiderable, as he had the Pleaſure of living at a *Miniſterial Rate*, without coſting him a Penny, and by a temporary Promotion, he found the Avenue of Preferment lay open before him.

In conſequence of which, *Bob* ſlip'd no opportunity of Strengthening his Friend's Intereſt, whereupon he reconcil'd his Father and Sir *Francis Wronghead*, an old Bullock-driving-Knight, between whom there ſubſiſted a Spirit of Emulation, Malevolence and Envy for a long time.

The cauſe of Contention between thoſe *Stock-Jobbers* was, who'd grind the Poor moſt, and who'd purchaſe moſt. They were for a conſiderable time in a regular Ballance of Power and Intereſt in their Country, until Sir *Francis* out bid *Bob*'s Father in a large Purchaſe, which turn'd the Scales in the *Knight*'s Favour, and created a corroſive gangrene, in the other's Breaſt.

However

However *Bob* form'd a coalition of Intereſts upon the following Terms: *Bob* bruſh'd up to Sir *Francis* told him the influence his Father and he had on *Caiphas* that if he'd join in Intereſt with them, he ſhould be created a PEER and get a C—n—m—r's Place upon the firſt Vacancy.

Sir *Francis* knew he was not intitl'd to PEERAGE, either by Parts or Birth, and tho' he had an immenſe Fortune, was never Notic'd at *Court*, and had no Intereſt out of his own Diſtricts, he therefore thought this was the time to be dignify'd, with which view he ſwore Allegiance and paſſive Obedience, to *Caiphas* and all his Friends, ſhook hands with *Bob* and his Father, and declared an Act of Obligation of all former Animoſities.

Bob by this time being big with ſuch an important Reinforcement, as the Knight and the *young Uſurer* his Son, told his Patron he had two large Diſtricts in his power, which would be a valuable Nurſery at his Service, and when ever a Vacancy happen'd, he might thruſt a couple of Friends into the Houſe, and take a Leaſe of their Conſcience and Honour for Life.

There was another Perſon of Weight whom *Bob* promis'd his Patron to bring over to his Intereſt.

This

This was a huge HERCULES of a Fellow who had neither parts nor Family to boaſt of, yet he had as great an Itch for PEERAGE as Sir *Francis*, and as dull a Proſpect of ever obtaining it by any honourable Method.

Bob addreſs'd himſelf to him, and told him how ill *Roger* had ſerv'd his †FRIEND, with ſeveral inſignificant Remonſtrances of that kind, however they ſerv'd as a pretence for changing Sides, and upon a promiſe of PEERAGE, this inhoſpitable Inhabitant of a huge heavy Fabrick, devoted his Intereſt, Conſcience and Honour to the open Betrayers of National Liberty. The out cry againſt ROGER upon this Head, being as groundleſs, as the reſt of the Miſrepreſentations exhibited againſt him; I ſhall preſume to lay a clear State of this Caſe before the Public. There was a Warm Enthuſiaſtic Emperick, who ſet about curing ſome of the Diſorders the Body politic labour'd under.

He had ſome Succeſs in the beginning, People of Senſe *heard him, read him, and wiſh'd him well.* This appearance of Victory, render'd the Fellow ſo giddy, and elate, that he fell upon curing fifty Diſorders at once, without changing his Medicines, or Regimen, nay he aim'd to cure ſome Maladies, that were incurable; upon his being told of this, he grew inſolent, flew in the Face

† J. D. L—che.

Face of his County, and ſtrove to ſow Diviſions between the Elder and the Younger Siſter, the Tendency of which, was too alarming to paſs unnotic'd.

There was a *ſkilfull Surgeon*, who had perceiv'd that this *raſh ungovernable Emperick* aimed at nothing leſs than unhinging the whole Frame of Government, whereupon he gave him ſuch an *Emetick*, as oblidged him to go to the South of France for the Benefit of his Health and *Underſtanding*.

A Perſon of Principles no leſs violent ſucceeded this *dangerous Quack*, *one* who adapted all his Tenets, and accompanied him in all his Meaſures, one I ſay, who if he could write or ſpeak as well as the Emperick, would be equally troubleſome and dangerous.

ROGER was applyed to by ſeveral great men, (I mean Men of *large Fortunes*, ſuch as *Caiphas* and *Preſto*) not to let the Emperick's Succeſſor ſit in the Senate, and to ſatisfy the elder Siſter, that he would encourage no ſuch Licentious Spirits, he had him turned out, and his ſcandalous Behaviour ſince plainly prov'd that he was not fit to ſit among Men, who had the Buſineſs of the Nation in their Breaſts: Even the Society he belong'd to, finding him to be A hot headed, Turbulent, Inſolent Defamer, have proſcrib'd him, with every mark of Infamy and Diſgrace.

But

But to return to the Subject in hand, the intereſt *Caiphas* had with *Dagon* and *Briarius*, was natural, as they were his Creators, and by the many Tit-bits they had in their Power to beſtow, he imagin'd his Intereſt in the Senate impregnable.

The firſt time *Caiphas* open'd his Mind to his Friends, was in the Year 1751, and the firſt Man he began with, was Col. *Buck*, *Preſto*'s Son, who before his Acquaintance with *Caiphas*, was as deſervedly admir'd as any young Man in the Kingdom; But the ambitious Precepts of his Father, and the large Promiſes made him by *Caiphas*, poiſon'd his generous mind, and involv'd him in Schemes no way agreeable to his Nature.

Caiphas in a full Aſſembly of his Council, begun to eſtabliſh his Political Doctrine, and for this purpoſe he ſtole a Device from the Ordonance office.

Before a Piece is a proof one, it muſt bear twice the quantity of Powder that is requiſite, when that Tryal is made, it is call'd a Proof Piece, and mark'd accordingly.

Caiphas therefore to try the Credulity of his Friends, ſaid that ROGER was a terrible Fellow, that he had ſupported his Intereſt with the V—e R—ys of I—d, for a long

a long time in ſpite of their Teeth. That the ſafety of the Nation, and his M———y's Intereſt, depended upon his Removal, that when that was done, it would be no difficult matter to fix Col. *Buck* in the Chair.

But in order to effect this matter decently, there were Inſinuations convey'd to ROGER. by ſome of his ſeeming Friends, that as he was then in Years, and on Account of his former good Services, if he would *reſign*, ſome of the Family Titles ſhould be reviv'd in him, with a conſiderable Penſion for Life.

By this pacific Change, *Caiphas* vainly hop'd to bring over *Roger*'s Friends to his Intereſt, and when *that* GLORIOUS PATRIOT was imploy'd in cultivating his Paternal Acres, he imagin'd he could ſeduce them by Preferments at the Expence of the Nation: A Trick he has ſince Practic'd among his own Party with ſurprizing Succeſs. Thoſe inſinuations, however advantageous they might have appeard to any one of leſs exalted Virtues, were no ſooner convey'd to *Roger*, than he Spurnd them with a ROMAN SPIRIT, and declared, that at that Inſtant, he perceiv'd a youthful Vigour glow in his Veins, that he deſpis'd Titles and Penſions ſet in competition with the Intereſt of his County, that while he was able to diſcharge his Duty to the Nation, and that the Houſe thought him

worthy that important Truſt, he would continue in the Chair, and endeavour to preſerve the Conſtitution in Poſſeſſion of all thoſe Rights and Privileges which he found it inveſted with at his firſt Commencement.

As ſoon as *Roger*'s Intentions were made known to *Caiphas* and his Chamber P———t, they reſolutely ſet their Heads to work, reſolving to accompliſh by ſuperior Intereſt, what they could not effect by all the Promiſes upon Earth.

ROGER ſmoak'd their Deſign, and told a Friend of theirs, they undertook a Taſk, which they wanted power and Abilities to execute, and indeed all the World imagin'd, that *a Muffty of obſcure Birth, the Son of a Jacobite Banker, and the grandſon of a Jaylor of Wincheſter*, one deſtitute of permanent, property, and all natural Connection with the Kingdom, was not a fit Perſon to hold the Reins of G———t, particularly when to his Primæval meanneſs, he added the moſt deteſtable Qualities.

ROGER, who was always bleſs'd with Humanity and Moderation, foreſaw the Diſgrace this Ambitious Man would bring upon a certain Perſon and his Family, ROGER being ally'd to this Perſon by blood and affinity, pay'd him a Viſit, and in a Serious Diſcourſe told him, he had ſome Ambitious men about him,

him, whom one day he would discover to be his real Enemies; and if he chose that things should be carry'd on to the Welfare of his Majesty, and happiness of his Subjects, he would let matters stand as they did, since the Business of the Nation was never more chearfully or prosperously carry'd on, than has been experienc'd these twenty Years past, during which time the Members in any thing relative to his M——y's Interest and the welfare of their Country were of one Mind, and he hop'd, that if the Nation for so long a time had flourish'd by a *Patriot Interest* in P——t, no change or Innovation should be introduc'd into the Constitution, which if proposed, would have Effects no way agreeable to his M——y, and far from contributing to the Honour of his A——n.

That for his Part, his Duty to his KING and Country, was the Path he had ever pursu'd, the Interest of the latter he should never decline, tho' he were to be divested of all the Honours that were ever confer'd upon him.

Dagon seem'd to chime in with *Roger*, and told him nothing was intended but the Honour and Dignity of his M——y's G—n—t, and the Happiness and Tranquility of his Protestant I——sh Subjects.

This Answer was clos'd with a Special Recommen-

dation in favour of *Vantrype*, who was well known to have been guilty of the moſt unpardonable Frauds that ever were heard of in this Kingdom. It is very difficult to judge from what Principle this Clemency to *Vantrype* proceeded, however, that Enquiry I ſhall ſubmit to the great Diſcoverer of all Things TIME.

Not long after this Interview, *Caiphas* and his Friends began to unmaſk themſelves, and were found to have thoſe Schemes in view, which they had been hatching for a conſiderable time before, and in order to try their Weight in the Senate, they made *Vautrype* the firſt Tryal of Intereſt.

When *Roger*'s friends found this, they aſſembled, and prov'd their Intereſt was not ſupported by the Utenſils of Mammon and tho' they ſhould be diveſted of all their Places and Penſions, they would never Screen a Public Miſapplyer of the National Wealth.

This perſon finding the Patriots were the Stronger Party, ſent, for *Roger*, and requeſted that the Cenſure againſt *Vantrype*, as he was an Officer of the C——n, ſhould not be carry'd to an expulſion, and at the ſame time ſolemnly aſſur'd him that he muſt ſtand or fall by his own Works, and that if Corruption, Fraud or a miſapplication of the Public Money, ſhould be prov'd againſt him, he ſhould never interpoſe in his Behalf.

Roger

Roger with ſome Difficulty prevail'd on his Friends to comply with this Requeſt, not omitting at the ſame time to have a poſſitive Order inſerted in the J-r-n-ls &c. that ſaid Sir *Arthur Vantrype*, ſhould at his own Expence make good all thoſe Defects complain'd of before the next S—ſ—n of P—t.

To bring *Vantrype* to any Account, prov'd ſo galling to *Caiphas*, *Briarius* and their Friends, that their Co-operators beyond the Water, alter'd the Linen Bill in ſuch a manner, that if it had paſs'd unnotic'd here, it might have prov'd the Ruin of that moſt valuable Branch of our Trade. This Alteration was the more to be admir'd at as it was the firſt attempt of the kind, ſince that Trade was guaranteed to us by the whole Parliament of E——d. When this Alteration was complain'd of, it was left on the Neglect of a Clerk on the other Side, which was a very diſingenuous Apology.

Upon the C———ers being prohibited a call of the Houſe, where his M—y's Affairs were not in the leaſt concern'd, and upon the Patriots ordering a call of the Houſe to keep it full, leaſt the Enemies to their Country ſhould be able to carry any pernicious point, *Briarius* ſuſpended the Payment of two Gentlemen's Penſions, till his Friends, bad as they were, told him he had taken an unwarrantable Step.

By

By this time *Dagon* began to look on *Roger* with malevolent and inviduous Eyes, tho' he treated him in Public with extreme Reſpect.

ROGER on the other Hand, watch'd all their Motions, and diſconcerted every Scheme they propos'd, that could be any way injurious to the Nation. *Dagon* therefore to weaken *Roger*'s Intereſt, left him *a meer nominal officer of State*, not allowing him the Liberty of the leaſt Recommendation for any of his M—y's Favours, *Caiphas* being the ſole Channel, thro' which they were to paſs, tho' he was at this time the Public Scorn of two thirds of the Nation.

The Patriots taking juſt offence at the over bearing Behaviour of *Briarius* and ſome of his Friends, at the latter end of the S—ſſ—n, ſent his M——ty the following Addreſs importing,

"That being truly ſenſible of the many Bleſſings "that ariſe from the good Harmony, mutual Confi- "dence of his M—y's Subjects of theſe Kingdoms, "and full of Gratitude for the Protection and Support "they had at all times receiv'd from the C—n of "G—t B—in, on the continuance of which their "very Being depended, they ſhould on all occaſions "exert their utmoſt Endeavours to cultivate the ſame

good

" good understanding and Merit the like support and
" Protection.

" That any Attempts to create Jealousies between
" his Subjects of G—t Br——n and I——d, can
" only proceed from the *selfish and Ambitious Views of*
" *designing Men*, who have an interest Seperate and
" distinct from his M———ty, and of his faithful
" Subjects of this Kingdom. But that the Commons
" were ready and determin'd to maintain and Sup-
" port to the utmost of their Power, the Honour and
" Dignity of his M———y's Crown and G——t,
" and the united Interests of both his Kingdoms
" at the hazard of their Lives and Fortunes."

Had this Addres an Air of Defection or Rebellion? yet, *Briarius* and *Caiphas*, by repeated Letters to L——n mention'd the Representatives of I——d, and their Constituents, as ripe for Rebellion. I can't avoid observing here, that the Principal Persons (particularly *Briarius*) whom the Patriots complain'd of in the above Addres, sign'd their Names to it, least these beyond the Water should imagin they were the Members hinted at. But upon mature Deliberation at a private *Junto Board*, it was resolv'd N. C. that the said Addres should not be presented, thereby affording the Triumvirate an opportunity of Misrepresenting the Patriots

Patriots of I——d, as they thought moſt convenient for their purpoſe.

Some time after *Dagon*'s Departure, there was the moſt open Proof of Corruption and Infidelity given, that ever was known. Sir *Arthur Vantrype*, whom *Dagon* ſolemnly promis'd ſhould ſtand or fall by his own Works, and who lay under a weighty P——tary Cenſure for Defrauding the Nation, was by his Interpoſition permitted to ſell his Employment, and that he might diſpoſe of it to the greater Advantage, there was £. 100 per Annum added to the Sallery, and £. 50 per Annum for a Deputy, which were Perquiſites never granted to the Place before, nor would they then, if a *Righteous Man* was to benefit by the Sale. Whoever knowns what corruption is, let him give this Proceeding any other Name if he can.

This Device was to put it out of the power of the C—m—ns to oblige this Man to fulfill the poſſitive order of the Senate, which order, he was encourag'd to deſpiſe, by thoſe, who tho' they might forgive him the Debt, could not ſecure him this Seat.

Dagon's Partiality to *Vantrype*, no way correſponding with his ſolemn Promiſes to *Roger*, made the Patriots imagin he was not to be depended upon, and that ſome method ſhould be taken, whereby the K—g might *hear with his own Ears, and ſee with his own Eyes:*

Eyes: For they had been well assur'd, their Address had been unpresented.

The Means for carrying this Affair into Execution, was not fix'd upon, before an illustrious Nobleman drew up the following impartial Memorial, and with his own hand deliver'd it to his M———y, which was not only *ill receiv'd*, but follow'd *hot* by the two following Recited Letters, which were sufficient to open any Peoples Eyes.

An Account, and Reason of the Discontents that at present Subsist among your M—y's most dutiful loyal faithful H—se of C-m—ns, and devoted Protestant Subjects of IRELAND; most humbly offer'd to your M—y's Consideration.

By the *E*— of *K—l—e*.

WHEN the D— of D— L—d L—t of I—d open'd the P———t there in 1751, in that Part of his Speech to the H—e of C—ns he told them, that he had order'd a particular Account of the Money expended in repairing, rebuilding or building of B—ks, pursuant to their Address in a former S—s—n of P—t to be lay'd before them, upon which a C—m—m—tee was appointed to examine into the Estimates and Ac-

count of the B—r—ks, that were repair'd, and alſo into the Reaſons of the univerſal Complaints of the Officers and the general out cry of the Neighbouring Gentlemen to every Ba—k, as to the *materials and workmanſhip*.

This Clamour upon a ſtrict examination on Oath was prov'd to be well founded, as will appear to your M—y by the Reſolution's of that C—m—m—te e, which I beg leave to lay before you.

But A—r J—es Nv—l then your M—y's Sur—r and En—g—r G—n—l, who was juſt come into the Houſe of C——n's being a Friend of the L—d Pri—te's of I——d, and by that means alſo of L—G— S—k—v—le's the L—d L—t's Secretary, he was to be Supported as far as their Voice and Intereſt could extend, altho' the L—d L—t told Mr. B—le the S—p—r of the Hon. Houſe of C—n's at the Beginning of the Enquiry, that he had no Intention to ſcreen him, and as it was merely a Buſineſs relative to the Country, he muſt ſtand or fall by his own Works. But when Facts began to appear againſt him in the ſtrongeſt Light, the L—d L—t told the S—p—r that as he was an Officer of the C—r—n, he could wiſh he was not to be expell'd the H—e of C—m—ns, and that there would be no Addreſs preſented to remove him from his Employment, which the S—p—r undertook with difficulty,

upon

upon the L—d L—t's assuring him, that he should be punish'd if upon Enquiry it appear'd he deserv'd it.

I assure your M——y that it was upon this Engagement, and for no other Reason, that the S–p–k–r of your M——y's Loyal Co–m–ns of I——d, thought proper to proceed no farther than these Resolutions, which tho' they are very strong, are not carry'd to expulsion, nor was there any Address to remove him from his Employment. But the H—se of Co–m–ns address'd the L—d L—t to lay these Resolutions before your M--y, and out of Respect to your M--y, as the Sur-v-r G–l was one of your Servants, they Submitted the remainder of his Punishment to your M-y's Royal Pleasure, for misapplying the Publick Money, and for executing many of the Bar—ks in so bad a manner, as to endanger the Health of your M—y's Troops, as is mention'd in the 18th Resolution of that Co–m-ttee, and many of those Bar–ks then built, rebuilt, and repair'd, are now in such a condition, that the *B–s–r–k Board* has advertised for Workmen to propose for the repairing of them, notwithstanding the Resolution of the H–se of Co–m–ns, that Mr. Ne–v–l at that time Sur–v–r G–l should at his own Expence be oblidg'd to procure the several Persons he had contracted with, to finish the same, so as to make them fit for the Reception of your M–y's Troops.

But it is with concern that your M—y's faithful People of I—d find, that the L—d L—t has prevail'd upon your M—y, rather to reward than puniſh the Perſon on whom theſe Reſolutions were paſs'd, by permitting him to ſell his Employment at the full Price, which was intended in ſome manner, to diſappoint the Intentions of your M—y's dutiful Co–m–ns, who for many years have carry'd on your M—y's Buſineſs with chearfulneſs and unanimity, and with Eaſe to the L–d L—t, much to the Honour of Mr. B--le the S–p–k–r, who was in Parliament before the happy Acceſſion of your M–y's Royal Family to the Crown of theſe Kingdoms, where he always ſhew'd the warmeſt Zeal and Attachment for your M—y's Royal Houſe.

And your M–-ſty's Loyal Co–m–ns of I———d, upon Account of his Principles, his Family and Connections, choſe him their S–p–k–r in 1733, ſince which time, he has carry'd on your M—y's affairs through the Houſe of Co–m–ns, who have ever plac'd the greateſt Confidence in him: But he is now treated as no longer worthy that Honour, and that upon Pretences, the better to carry on all the Endeavours us'd to put it into another Channel, that is into the Hands of the Pr–m–te, which your M—y's faithful Subjects and devoted People of I———d, hope never to ſee in his, or any other *Churchman's*, as it is, and always has been dangerous to our Conſtitution, and contrary to

the

the national Intereſt and Principles of your M—y's proteſtant Subjects of I———d. This Attempt has caus'd great Diſcontent and Diviſions among us, and tends only to ſerve the private and ambitious Views of him, who for your M—y's Service, and from his Situation in Life, ſhould keep up Harmony and Unanimity, rather than ſtir up Flame among thoſe who till lately were almoſt of one Mind.

I humbly beg leave to inform your M———y, that at the latter end of laſt S-ſſ-n of P—t in I———d, thoſe to whom the Government of that Kingdom is intruſted upon a Queſtion for a call of the Houſe being carry'd againſt them, (in which your M—y's Buſineſs was not in the leaſt concern'd) carry'd their Reſentment to ſuch a Height, that Mr. *Boyle*, a Relation of the Sp-k-rs, and Mr. *Neſbit* both Members of P—t, and in every thing attach'd to your M———y, had the Payment of their Penſions ſtop'd for ſome time, but as no good Reaſon could be aſſign'd for that precipitate Action, it is beliv'd, that it was done to gratify the Humour of the L—d L—t's Secretary, and alſo to ſhew, what thoſe are to expect, who withſtand the power of him, who by his Profeſſion, when once Power is in his hands, knows no bounds to it.

The Diſcontent with the L—d L—t, the Conduct of thoſe in his Confidence, and the idle Stories that were artfully

artfully propogated, caus'd such a Suspicion in Regard to the manner in which your M–y's most loyal Subjects would be represented upon your happy Arrival in E——d, as oblig'd the H·——e of Co–m–ns at the end of the last S–ssi–n (tho' unpresented) to trouble your M—y with an humble Address to assure your M—y of their Attachment and zeal, which was usually desir'd in their Address to the L—d L—t who was also address's'd, but in a different stile from those whom your M—y had honour'd with that high Post, for many years past.

This Address I also beg leave to lay before your M–y.

It is with concern that I assure your M——y, that instead of Measures being us'd to unite your M—y's Subjects, who have nothing more at heart than your M—y's welfare, the Breach grows *Wider*, and *Wider*, since not only promises to some, and Threats to others are daily us'd, but indirect Attempts are made to disturb the Quiet possession of those, who ever were and are most firmly Attach'd to your M——y's Royal House.

I should look upon myself as wanting in my *Duty and Attachment to your M—y's Person and love to my Country*, if I did not lay those Transactions before your M—y; that Country being so unhappily situated, as not to have any other communication with your

your M—y, but through the L—d L—t, who has the Opportunity of Representing your M—y's faithful People in what Light he thinks most convenient for his Purpose.

I therefore hope your M——y will pardon me for attempting to represent those Affairs, which I should not have done, but from my *Apprehensions and dread of the Consequences that may arise from a H—e of Co—m—ns inflam'd by the haughty and partial Behaviour of the L—d L—t's Secretary, supported by the L—d L—t* and their Conduct, being to alter the present Course of Business from Mr. *B--le* the Sp—k—r, to that of the P—m—te, who has solely engross'd all Recommendations to the L—d L—t for your M—y's gracious Favours, and they are confin'd to those only, who will support the *new attempted Power* in a P——ate. I wish I could have said this Flame had *stopp'd here*, but on the contrary, it is spreading itself through most of your M—y's faithful, dutiful and loyal Protestant Subjects of I——d, who are firmly attach'd to your M—y's Royal Person and Government in both Kingdoms.

A LETTER

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your M—y, but through the L—d L—t, who has the Opportunity of Repreſenting your M—y's faithful People in what Light he thinks moſt convenient for his Purpoſe.

I therefore hope your M——y will pardon me for attempting to repreſent thoſe Affairs, which I ſhould not have done, but from my *Apprehenſions and dread of the Conſequences that may ariſe from a H—e of Co—m—ns inflam'd by the haughty and partial Behaviour of the L—d L—t's Secretary, ſupported by the L—d L—t* and their Conduct, being to alter the preſent Courſe of Buſineſs from Mr. *B--le* the Sp—k—r, to that of the P—m—te, who has ſolely engroſs'd all Recommendations to the L—d L—t for your M—y's gracious Favours, and they are confin'd to thoſe only, who will ſupport the *new attempted Power* in a P——ate. I wiſh I could have ſaid this Flame had *ſtopp'd here*, but on the contrary, it is ſpreading itſelf through moſt of your M—y's faithful, dutiful and loyal Proteſtant Subjects of I——d, who are firmly attach'd to your M—y's Royal Perſon and Government in both Kingdoms.

A LETTER

A LETTER from the E–l of H–l–d–ſs, to the L–d C–h–n–r of I—d.

Whitehall, June 29th 1753.

My Lord,

I HAVE the K–g's commands to tranſmit to your L–rd–p, the incloſed Copy of a *Paper*, which has been preſented to his M–y by the E–r–l of K–l–d–re containing an Account of *ſuppos'd Diſcontents* and Diviſions amongſt his M–y's faithful Subjects in I—d, and aſcribing the Cauſes thereof, to the Conduct of the L—d L—t, and of thoſe in whom his Gr–ce, for the better carrying on his M–y's Affairs, places a Confidence; and all this is repreſented as the Sentiments of a great Part of the Houſe of Co–m–ns of I—d, and of many others, the moſt zealous of the K–g's Proteſtant Subjects there.

On the Peruſal of ſo uncommon and extraordinary an Application, his M–y expreſs'd his great Surprize, and has directed me to acquaint your Lordſhip, that His M—y has the firmeſt Relyance on the Duty and inviolable Attachment of his Proteſtant Subjects of I———d, to his ſacred Perſon, Royal Family and Government, being thoroughly perſwaded, that their Loyalty and Zeal for his Service, are not to be ſhaken by any Inſinuations or miſconſtructions whatſoever.

The

The K–g has had so great Experience of the Abilities of the D. of D–t in the several important Trusts, which have been repos'd in him, and particularly by the great Satisfaction which a seven Years Administration in I–r–d hath formly given, not only to his M–y, but also to his faithful Subjects there, that his M–y, by appointing his Gr–e a second time to the important station of L–d L–t, he gave no small Proof of his Attention and Regard to their Interest and Welfare, which His M–y has, and always will have intirely at Heart.

In this Light His M–y looks upon his G–e as deserving his Support, without which his Service cannot be carry'd on. The K–g's Ear is always open to receive any just Complaints of any of his Subjects, but his M–y thinks it does not belong to any particular Person, However respectable, to speak in the Name of a great Body of his People, much less one of his Houses of P–t there, and to put an Interpretation upon their Proceedings, which they have not thought fit to express.

The K———g is determin'd to continue his Royal Protection and Countenance to all his faithful Servants in I—d, but his M—y, and under him his chief G–v–r of that K–g–m, are, and ought to be the proper Judges, by which Persons, and thro' what Channel the Royal Favours are to be dispenc'd.

It is his M——y's Pleaſure that your L–d–p ſhould communicate this Letter to the E–l of K–l–d–re, and to ſuch other Perſons as you ſhall think proper and Expedient.

Your L–rd–p will obſerve, how little Impreſſion Repreſentations of this nature make on the K--g's greatneſs of Mind, againſt daily Proofs of Fidelity and Zeal in his Service, and the Duty, Attachment and good affections of his M--y's faithful Co-m-ns of I——d, and the reſt of his Loyal Proteſtant Subjects, that have been ſo truly and amply lay'd before the K--g, by the D-- of D--t, that they did not ſtand in need of any further Enforcement.

Upon the whole, his M--y depends upon the chearful concurrence of all the good Subjects of that K-g-d-m, to Support his G——t, and render it eaſy and happy in the hands in which his M–y, has for juſteſt Reaſons been pleas'd to intruſt it.

A LETTER from the D-- of D--t, to the L--d Ch--r of I--r--d.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip has receiv'd a Letter from my Lord H-l-neſs, with a Copy of a very extraordinary *Paper* deliver'd by the E-r-l of K-l-d-re to the K--g.

His

His M--y was ſurpriz'd at ſo unprecedented an Attack upon *Government*, and was unreſolv'd for ſome time in what manner he ſhould expreſs his Diſapprobation of ſuch Proceedings. Directing his Secretary of State to write to my L——d K——l——re, was ſhewing too great attention to his L——d——p, directing the L—rds J—ſtices to declare his M--y's Intentions, was lyable to obvious objections, as two in the Commiſſion were expreſsly nam'd; ſo that no method was thought ſo proper, as to ſignify to your Lordſhip, (as the chief Officer of the State) His M—y's Pleaſure upon this Event, that you might communicate it to my L—d K–l–re, and to every other Perſon you ſhould think expedient.

His M—y thought it not conſiſtant with his Dignity to enter into *farther Particulars, either with regard to the Facts ſo ſtrongly ſtated, or with regard to my L---d P----te*, or L---d G----e S----ck----lle: It was ſufficient for his M ---y to declare the confidence he was pleas'd to repoſe in me, the ſupport he will give his Repreſentative, and that he leaves me the Judge who beſt deſerves my Confidence, and thro' what Channel his Favours are to be diſpenc'd.

I hope at leaſt it will have this good Effect, that the Servants of the Crown, and other Members of the

Houſe of C---m---ns, who always expreſs'd their Inclinations to ſupport the K—g and G—v—n—t, and have declar'd their Regard for me, and yet may have differ'd with thoſe in whom I have confided, in what they were told were immaterial points, will be more cautious for the future in giving opportunities to ill deſigning Perſons, to repreſent their actions in ſo different a Light, from what I am convinc'd many of them intended.

Your Lordſhip's Experience in buſineſs, your Prudence and Abilities, will direct you better in what manner to make uſe of the Confidence which his M—y upon this occaſion has repos'd in you, than I can poſſibly point out to you.

I heartily wiſh this Expreſs Declaration of the K—g's may produce that Union among his M—y's Faithful Servants and Subjects, which I have always endeavour'd to promote, For I ſhould be ſorry, that the Honour and Dignity of G—nt ſhould not be effectually ſupported, without exerting the *Authority of the Crown*, in ſuch a manner, that would be always diſagreeable to me.

I am &c.

A Perſon of an ordinary capacity may perceive the tendency of the above menacing Letters, but the *firſt* being

being too delicate a point to discuss, I shall confine myself to considarations on the Memorial and the D. of D—t's Letter.

No sooner had this illustrious Peer presented the Memorial, than he was loaded with the weightiest censure, and indeed the *wit* of a certain Malevolent Party, was *heavier* than all their groundless Accusations.

Every Tadpole of the C—r—t, that could brandish a pen, wrote Comments on this disinterested impartial Piece, which contain'd Facts too well known to require Annotations.

To judge things by Events, is both injudicious and unfair, as no man can promise himself Success, let the Plan of Operation be never so wise and laudable.

If things were to be judg'd by Events, every noble Enterprizer would decline the least Effort for the service of his Country, and every Villain who was capable of planning the destruction of the Nation, might rest secure in the attempt, since if he obtain'd his Ends, the Price of his Venality would place him above Censure, and if he miscarry'd, and that things are to be judg'd by their Events, he is not culpable, because the Nation did not suffer by his labour'd schemes, and intended strokes of Ruin.

A certain

A certain M—n—ter was never known to come to this Nation, but pregnant with ſchemes for the deſtruction of her Liberties, and tho' he once attempted a continuation of Taxes for twenty one Years, yet the *intention* was judged by the *Event*, and this Man was afterwards rever'd by the deluded J—r—h.

If a Man makes an Attempt upon my Life or Property, am I to judge him leſs criminal becauſe he fail'd in his Deſign?

It is very extraordinary, that the Perſon who complains of being attack'd by the Memorialiſt, never took one ſtep to juſtify himſelf, but entirely depended upon the Prerogative of *I am, what I am*, therefore all repreſentations againſt me, tho' never ſo well grounded ſhall retort on the complainant: This was no better than cramming the approbation of a Man down the Peoples Throat, and ſanctifying his conduct by the irreſiſtable *Fiat* of Prerogative.

In *Rome* and *Athens* the higheſt heads have been oblig'd to juſtify their Conduct in the Aſſembly of the People, when complain'd of by an injur'd Citizen. That this Memorial contain'd nothing but known Facts, appears now too evident, and that ſuch diſingenuity would contribute to the honour of A–d–n, is impoſſible.

If the Memorialiſt was ſo ridiculous as to think, what was every body's buſineſs, was no body's buſineſs, he would not have done what he did.

If he imagin'd, that Truth was not to be ſpoken when great Men were concern'd, he would have been ſilent.

If he wanted a Place or a Penſion, and prefer'd theſe, to the Liberties of his Country, he would let the cards be dealt, as others do, when they have got a leading *Trump for Life*.

If he held C–r–t Minions in Adoration, he would have been admitted into the ſecrets of the *Junto*, and fare as others did.

If he dreaded the frowns of C—r—rs, or regarded their ſmiles more than the Intereſt of his Country, he would not have been the foremoſt to aſſert the the Nation's wrongs.

If he had taken a Raſh, injudicious or unwarrantable ſtep, he would not a ſecond time approach the T–h–r–n–e with a Juſtification of his conduct.

By the conduct and behaviour of ſome Men in power, and by their diſplacing the Patriots of the Nation,

it is no difficult matter to judge. what they would have the Nation brought to.

They would have the Populace believe, that ſtrangers imported favourites, and all ſuch Birds of Paſſage, thruſt into the Senate without merit, virtue or landed Intereſt, have a better right to know and conſider the Intereſt of I—d, than thoſe who have ſtudy'd her conſtitution, have long protected her Rights, and are concerned in her Fate. They would have the Populace believe, *that Courtiers are Patriots*, and the glorious Majority a ſet of turbulent diſaffecteſt Men, pamper'd into Rebellion.

They would have Men believe, that a Place or Penſion for Life, ſhould be thought equivalent to any impoſition the Nation might ſuffer in conſequence of Venality. They would have Men believe, that to diſoblige an old Court Favourite, is a greater crime, than to betray our Country, and to *pull him* from *behind the T—b—r—n—e* impoſſible.

They would have us believe, and have made us partly ſenſible, that they can create as many places and Penſions, as will turn the Ballance of Intereſt againſt the Country.

They would have his M—y believe, that the oppreſſion of his J—ſh Subjects, can in no meaſure affect great

great Br—ain, and that an E—h Pa—nt ſhould make Laws for an I—ſh Senate.

They would have his M—y believe, that his moſt loyal Proteſtant I—ſh Subjects, are Rebels, Papiſts and Jacobites, and this in ſome meaſure they have made *him* believe, the ſad effects whereof have been already too ſenſibly felt.

They would have us believe, that the Tyrany of *Strafford*, the ambition of *Laud*, and the Avarice of *Col. Charters* are conſiſtant with the Intereſt of I—d.

They would have us believe, *Caiphas* to be ſo great a Man, that he can prove by the Aſſiſtance of Galen, that *acute Diſorders* rather *cure* themſelves than *kill*, That a *Conſtitution* rather recovers it's Original *State*, than *dies* under a deſpotic A—n. They would have us believe, that the very Men we *hate moſt*, and have *greateſt reaſon to dread and hate*, are the only fit Perſons to G—n us. They would have us believe, that for the future, no Subject ſhall have Liberty to addreſs his M–y, let the oppreſſion he labours under, or the ſufferings of the Nation be never ſo great. They would have us believe, that C–rt Intereſt and a Seat in the houſe ſhould indemnify an Officer of the C–r–n, and intitle him to an abſolution for all his Frauds. They would ſhew us, that by diſplacing ſeven of our moſt illuſt-

rious Senators, and ſome other intended Removals, they will aboliſh *Patriotiſm*, and uſe the Nation according, to B—r—tt's Doctrine, *like a conquer'd Province.*

Thus for they would have us extend our belief, and ſo far they would extend their Authority.

The D. of D—t's Letter was a ſequel to the E—l of H—r—d—ſs's, which in plain terms gave the Nation to underſtand, that whatever Commiſſion a M–n–r ſhould be charg'd with, the ſame ought to be eſtabliſh'd by any methods he thought expedient, and tho' his conduct ſhould render him lyable to the higheſt Cenſure, by ſupporting unnatural claims, yet his *Commiſſion* render'd him ſacred againſt all Repreſentations.

Upon this Principle, the whole courſe of ſome Men's conduct in the two laſt memorable S—ſns depended. But to come cloſer to the ſcene of Action, The Patriots of I—d had three powerful Enemies in E—d, who made his M—y believe, that the Memorial was the Effects of *an unruly licentious Party*, who had no grounds for their complaints, but becauſe *Roger* could not ſupport his Intereſt with the *then* V. R–y as he had uſually done with others in his high ſtation. That the D. of D—t was and ought to be the proper Judge thro' what Channel his M—y's Favours ſhould be

be diſpenc'd. That the *petulant Grumblings* of the I—h ſhould rather bring Vengence upon them, than meet with Redreſs. By this time the Patriots found their Enemies had taken off the Maſk, and had miſrepreſented them to the K—g in the moſt injurious manner, wherefore they reſolv'd to have a good look out, and not to permit any Innovations to creep into the Conſtitution, which in the Reign of a Prince of leſs *exalted virtues* than his preſent *moſt gracious* M—y, might prove injurious to them, and they alſo hop'd to ſhew his M—y by their unſhaken Attachment to his ſacred Perſon, Royal Family, and G—t, and by their ſtrict attention to the welfare of their Country, that they were more to be depended upon, than the betrayers of national Liberty.

Not long after this Memorial was preſented, the D. of D—t landed, and indeed brought over ſome *hopeful Courtiers*, who indented themſelves to the ſervitude of the S—s—n.

In the D—s Speech from the T—h—ne, there was a lurking *Virus* couch'd under the moſt mild and pacific terms, which had been a conſiderable time preparing, and has ſince rais'd the greateſt diſturbance and Animoſities among his M—y's Proteſtant I—h Subjects.

Every one who knows any thing of the I—ſh con-

ſtitution, muſt be ſenſible *that it depends upon another Stock, Therefore in ſuch a conſtitution, all conceſſions muſt be fatal, and every Right that is unaſſerted or given up, muſt be, and will be irrecoverably loſt. Whatever we allow and conſent we ſhould be made, in that Condition we muſt remain for ever, without hope or poſſibility of Remedy.* The Conſtitution of this Kingdom is compos'd of K—g Lords and Commons, and if the Commons are to be excluded out of the Conſtitutional Truſt, having only a power to levy Money in the application of which they were to have no ſhare, the reſidue of the national wealth would be always at the firſt call of power, and might be apply'd to anyuſe the En-h M—n—r—y thought moſt convenient for their purpoſe, tho' it were quite diſtinct from the deſign and intention of the Original Donors, and the ſettlements made when thoſe grants &c. were given.

The Patriots of I—d know by woeful experience what they have ſuffer'd by their Anceſtors reſigning ſome Branches of their Liberties, and were eſpecially therefore reſolv'd to be as tenacious of their own, as they poſſibly could.

The firſt thing of any conſequence that came on laſt S—ſ—n was the Affair of *Sir Arthur*, in the Fate of this Man, *Dagon* and *Briarius* were intimately concern'd, for reaſons, beſt known to themſelves, and

indeed

indeed they imbark'd ſo far in that *ignominious Expedition*, that their honour and reputation depended on, and were connected with his Fate. *Bricarius* prov'd an active *Redivivus* upon this occaſion, and ſeems by nature prone to ſuch undertakings.

Several motions were made to bring Vantrype's affair to a Criſis, and as many ſiniſter attempts to poſtpone it. at laſt a *Knight* whoſe Fortune was obtain'd by a conſpiracy againſt Majeſty, ſaid, the Linen Bill was of more importance, and ſhould command more attention than the miſplacing of a *Rotten Brick*, and humbly mov'd that *Vantrype's* affair ſhould be ſuſpended for that time.

A certain Patriot who had the Linen Bill in his Pocket, ſaid he thought Sir *Arthur's* affair had taken up too much time already, that the Linen Bill was in his poſſeſſion, and ſhould never leave it till *Vantrype* was try'd.

The laſt motion being ſeconded, the *Knight* had no farther opportunity of making Advocates for *Vantrype*, who, to the diſhonour of the Nation, had too many powerful ones before.

One of the Members of the C–m–m–t–ee, in a drole humourous manner, told the Chairman, that

« *Vantryp's*

" *Vantrype's* affair ſhould firſt be brought to the King's " Bench, there it may remain for ſome Months, then " to the Court of Common Pleas, and when it re- " mains there, as long as other cauſes do, it ſhould " be brought to the Court of Exchequer, ſo ſojourn " there a while, from thence to the Court of Chan- " cery, where it is likely to make a good round ſitt- " ing, and after paſſing all theſe Courts undiſcuſs'd, " and undetermin'd, it may be brought to the Prero- " gative Court, and there remain till it's grey, and at " laſt brought back to this Honourable Houſe, and " determin'd when thoſe who knew moſt of the me- " rits of the cauſe are in a ſeperate ſtate of Probation.

This Piece of humour made the *Knight* aſham'd of his motion, and the next day this memorable debate came on, and laſted for Nine hours.

In the heat of this *Criſis*, *Briarius* ſhew'd that the greateſt Tyrant upon Earth has ſeeds of tenderneſs and compaſſion, *when dear ſelf* is concern'd. Perhaps *Nero* might cry upon ſo ſenſible a wound being given to his Honour, otherwiſe *Mercy! Mercy! Mercy!* would not be ſo often expreſs'd by him, who ſo earneſtly endeavour'd to wound the whole Nation.

When *Briarius* found that *Vantrype* wou'd be expell'd, he ſpeech'd *himſelf into Rage and madneſs*, which being

being perceiv'd by his friends, to preſerve *his Dignity*, they endeavour'd to ſilence him, and weigh him down to his Seat.

If he was *feed* upon this occaſion, he certainly did his *client* Juſtice, for no man could be more indefatigable for another. There was a tender hearted *Sollicitor* there, who was ſeen to cry, or affect to do ſo, at the Expulſion of his Friend, a Member well known for great humour and uncommon abilities, began to take him off, by following his Example. The other complain'd that a Member of that Honourable Houſe derided a weakneſs which he confeſs'd he was guilty of, but he thought it was a laudable one, to cry for the misfortunes of a Fellow Creature.

The other reply'd in a facetious manner, my humanity is more extenſive than yours ſir, for you cry'd for the misfortunes of one Man, and I was crying for the whole K—g—m.

Several Affidavits, and living Evidences appearing to prove *Vantrype's* Miſapplication of the Public Money, for which, together with his diſpiſing the poſſitive orders of the Houſe, he was deſervedly expell'd, and ſoonner than be handed out, was advis'd by a friend, while the Poll was going on, to retire the back way: And to add to his melancholly condition, he could

ſee

ſee nothing in his way home, but Bonefires and univerſal Rejoycings at his Downfall. Thouſands were aſſembl'd upon that occaſion in every ſtreet in the great Metropolis, while his Ears were ſaluted with a tuneful Peal of Bells, alarming the City that *Vantrype*, and in him this ſupporters fell.

The next Day his Windows were all ſhut as if ſome Perſon of the Family had been dead, but upon a few comforting viſits from *Caiphas and Briarius*, men of no ſmall Enterprize, he ventur'd to viſit *Dagon*, muffl'd up in a Chair, and the Curtains cloſe *drawn*, to avoid the uſual compliments of the People, who if they had perceiv'd him, would not let him be thinly attended.

The Patriots in order to recover what the Nation had been defrauded of by Sir *Arthur*, brought in, and paſſed a Bill of Reſtitution, but a pett P-v-y C-n-c-i-l was pack'd, who countenanc'd the Defrauder, and threw out the Bill.

This Indulgence put *Vantrype* in high ſpirits, and the next Day he made his appearance abroad, with as much Effrontery as ever. Thus ended this extraordinary affair, where *the Nation* was Plantiff, and one Man Defendant.

Thoſe anticonſtitution Schemiſts who endeavour'd to

to ſupport *Vantrype*, were greatly dejected on his fall, as they, by that means, found that the Majority was on the Patriot ſide. They then with deep concern ſaw, the Alligations in the Memorial evidently prov'd by the expulſion of *Vantrype*.

Wherefore as they could not injure the Memorialiſt they vow'd vengeance againſt the Nation, and firſt begun it by introducing an Alteration in the Language of our Acts, which might one day or other prove our Ruin.

The *Previous conſent* which was introduc'd the S—ſ—n before, juſtly alarming the Patriots of their Country, was omitted in the Money Bill here, which was ſent without it to Great Britain; But upon it's being perus'd there, the part relative to the Conſent came over in the following words.

" And your M–y ever attentive to the eaſe and happineſs of your faithful ſubjects, has been graciouſly pleas'd to ſignify, that you would *conſent*, and to recommend it to us, that ſo much of the Money remaining in your M——y's Treaſury, as ſhould be neceſſary, be apply'd to the Diſcharge of the national Debt, or ſuch part thereof as ſhould be thought expedient byP ——t."

In order to ſhew the Public the difference between theſe Preambles, I ſhall here inſert the origi nal Preamble as it was ſent to Great B–n, by the Commons of I–d.

" Whereas on the 25th Day of *March* laſt, a conſiderable Ballance remained in the Hands of the Vice Treaſurers or Receivers-General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy or Deputies. &c"

Upon the Arrival of the Money Bill, the taking away the word *Intention*, and ſubſtituting the famous *Conſent*, plainly ſhew'd what ſome People would be at, but to enforce the paſſing of this *Conſent*, there was a Letter from the Privy Council of Great B—n, to the Privy Council of I——d, ſignifying " That *their Letter* to their Secretary of State, *took notice* that the words inſerted in the Bill, paſs'd laſt Seſſion for payment of Part of the National Debt, relating to his M—y's previous conſent, are omitted in the Bill now tranſmitted, but that words of the like import were inſerted in the preſent Bill, for the Support of the Prerogative and Dignity of the Crown, and for preſerving the regularity of Proceedings in the P——t of I——d."

This Letter ſoon came into the hands of the Public, and near a Million of People, ſome of them his M—y's moſt loyal Proteſtant Subjects, unanimouſly diſapprov'd of any Alteration in the Language of our Acts.

Acts. Several Perſons wrote againſt it, and deſplay'd the Tendency of ſuch a Preamble, and what uſe a Corrupt M–n–ry could make of the Reſidue in the Treaſury, if the *Previous conſent* was paſs'd into a Law.

The Bill was in a ſhort time carry'd to the Houſe, where it was treated with the higheſt reſpect, the Patriots deporting themſelves with extreme temper, caution and moderation, as they knew they had Men among the heads of the other ſide, who would ſlip no opportunity of doing them ill Offices with the K—g, by misrepreſenting their words and actions in a different manner, from what either deſerv'd.

The Bill was twice read, and com mitted, and in a Committee was thoroughly debated, and in all the Arguments that were offer'd againſt it, there was no indignity pay'd it, except in rejecting it, and in this point it ſuffer'd no more, than the uſual Fate of Bills not agreed to in part. For as the Proceeding &c. ſays "By Poyings Law when they return from Great B—n, there remains but a Negative in either Houſe of P—t and conſequently all muſt be taken or none.

Therefore when any part is diſagreed to, the whole is rejected for ſake of preſerving as much dignity in

Parliamentary

Parliamentary Proceedings, as the Conſtitution will admit of. "

The rejecting this Bill carry'd no air of defection or Rebellion, as the Enemies to I—d affirm, ſince the Patriots only exerted a Negative, which was agreeable to the Law and uſuage of Parliaments.

The Proceeding of the Honourable Houſe of C—m—n—s, &c. vindicated &c. has made it plainly appear, that the Revenue was granted to the K—g in Truſt for Public Services, and certainly when the charges and Exigencies of G—nt are ſatisfy'd, the Reſidue in the Treaſury ſhould revert to thoſe who raiſed it, and be by *them* employed &c. or at leaſt they may be indulged in the *humble Right* of *pointing out* ſuch methods of application as ſeem to them moſt expedient.

But if his M—y's previous conſent had paſs'd into a Law, it might be argu'd into abſolute diſcretionary right of Appropriation in the C—n, and if the C—n was once inveſted with *ſuch* a Right, no one can tell, in whoſe Favour, or to whoſe Emolument the application would be made, when a corru pt M—in—s—ry might miſguide the beſt of Kings, which is not without a Precedent.

And that the Commons ſhould reſign ſuch a valuable Branch

Branch of their Privileges, would be an unpardonable Breach of Truſt.

If I conſent to give any thing before I'm apply'd to, the Right of Application muſt be in me, ſince I not only point out the Application, but grant the conſent.

If K—g Lords and Commons compoſe the conſtitution of I—d, and if thoſe are ſaid to be the three great Partners in the National Truſt, if the K—g wants any Sum of Money to be apply'd to any particular uſe, if ſuch Sum is to proceed from the Reſidue, he is to recommend the Application thereof to thoſe who are equally concern'd in that great Truſt.

Before theſe two Memorable debates of the laſt S——n of P——nt came on, every Gentleman who held any Office or Employment under the C—n, was ſent for, and receiv'd tremendous menaces from *Briarius*, but ſixteen of the Patriot Placemen glorioufly deſpis'd him, and all he could ſay upon that Subject. To enumerate the Bribery artifice and corruption that were us'd to ſcreen a Public Offender from Juſtice, muſt indiſputably ſhed an indelible ſtain and odium on the Triumvirate and their Adherents, and to conſider the various methods of Corruption previous to the rejecting of the Money Bill, every attempt to vindicate the Character of *Dagon*, *Briarius*, and *Caiphas*, muſt

must necessarily prove insuccessful, while the least degree of disinterested and dispassionate reason remains among Men.

Upon these two important debates, several scouts were sent abroad, some to inlist, some to flatter, and some to terrify. Mr. Hamilton a Member for Carlow was offer'd 200*l.* a Year for Life, and Bob to put it out of this Gentleman's power to suspect the Integrity of *Briarius*, offer'd him 1400 *l.* which was the Purchase of the Annuity.

This Gentleman by an unavoidable Law-suit lost his Estate, and is now reduc'd to the small Pittance of Forty Pounds a Year, and being greatly in debt is oblig'd, except in Privilege time, to reside in the Isle of Man. Yet, notwithstanding the difficultiest he labour'd under, being sensible of the designs against his Country, he refused the Courtly Bribe, and voted according to conscience and Honour.

Briarius who was indefatigable in his business, apply'd to Mrs. Hamilton, this Gentleman's Wife, and offer'd her a Thousand Pounds to prevail on her Husband to Vote for the C–r–t. Her behaviour to *Briarius*, (Her Courtly Seducer) upon that occasion, was equal to the Spirit and Virtue of an Antient Roman. She said she never thought she was poor before, that

ſhe juſtly diſpis'd all he could propoſe to the diſadvantage of her Country, and diſhonour of her Huſband. &c.

There were ſeveral Divines ſent abroad upon this occaſion, but few of them had any ſucceſs. *Caiphas* went to one Gentleman who pretended to be ſick, but as ſoon as the Muffty felt his Pulſe, declared him paſt danger and came up to his Price, he Voted for *Vantrypé*, but quitted the City before the Money Bill was debated.

This Gentleman was robb'd ſome time ago by his Son, and he was reſolv'd to make up his Loſſes by Voting for Corruption. *Caiphas* took in another Genleman, who acted in the very ſame manner, and quitted the Town in a dirtier pair of Boots, than he once march'd into the Senate with.

There were two veteran Members in one County, who for many Years were diſtinguiſh'd Patriots, *Briarius* being inform'd that they were old reduc'd Debauchees, bruſh'd up to them, and they like ſordid wretches as they were, with one Foot in the Grave and the other out, took a bribe of 200 *l.* each, and a Penſion.

Bob knowing that Bankly had a Son who was a Cornet of Horſe, told him, that if he, and his Eldeſt Son

Son would Vote for *Briarius*, a Captain's Commiſſion ſhould be at his Service. This venal Propoſal Bankly generouſly refus'd, alledging that when his Son was capable of commanding a Troop, he ſhould not get it at the Expence of the Liberties of his Country.

Briarius being inform'd that the Turkiſh Beau had an old invincible Itch for Peerage, ſent for him, and told him, tho' his Father was a Machanic, if he voted for the C—t, he would repreſent his good Services to his M—y, and *Speciali gracia* procure him a Patent.

A Member who had once been L—d M—y—r of the City of D. got a Penſion of 200 *l.* a Year for his Vote, and another was made Councellor to the Poſt Office, a place of 200 *l.* a Year, never heard of be-before this laſt S—ſ—n. Lord Venal for his inveterate Compoſition of Tcaſts, and for abuſing the Patriots in their abſence, got a Penſion of 800 l. a Year.

There was a C–m–m–r's Place vacant at this time, which was privately promis'd to ſix defferent Members, and to ſhew the fidelity of the Party, none of them got it.

Lady B. had been very active upon this occaſion in cloſſeting Members &c. for which ſhe got 800 *l.* cond—at—n Money, tho' a Lieut. Col's. Lady, whoſe Husband

band ſerv'd his M——y thirty Years, petition'd twice and was refus'd.

Caiphas to ſhew he was no Enemy to Popery, ſtrugl'd hard for it, in the County of G—ll—w—y' and effected his deſigns by his uſual Utenſils.

Caiphas who ſhould have nothing to ſay to Elections, ſcarce minded any thing elſe while they were going on, and it was particularly remark'd, that during this time, he never went privately or publickly to Prayers.

When the Election of A—r—h was going hard againſt *Caiphas* and his friend, he ſent for Doctor C—pe, and told him, he ſhould be Dean of A–r–h if he gave his Intereſt to Mr. B–n–l–w, the Doctor comply'd, and was afterwards oblig'd to quit the Kingdom to avoid an Enquiry in P—t into the cauſe and motives of ſuch Preferment, if this Pious Divine had ſtood an Examination before the Houſe *Caiphas* would be painted in his proper Colours.

The Day before the Money Bill was debated, certain dignify'd Officer ſent for his Nephew, and told him, that he could not in honour but Vote for the C—t, that his Father had been a Man in a high ſtation in the Army, and if he'd give his Itereſt to *Briarius*, he might depend upon getting the firſt va-

cant R—g—t. The young Gentleman laid his Father never got any Preferment, but what his long and faithful ſervices merited, that as for his part, he had an independent Fortune, and would preſerve an independent voice, which he intended the day following to devote to his Country.

The next Day *Briarius* met this Gentleman in the Houſe of C—ns, and told him he hop'd he need not give him any directions concerning the buſineſs of that Day, as the intended oppoſition *to his M—y* was too apparent. The young Gentleman told *Briarius* that his *M—y* had not better Subjects upon Earth, than the Proteſtants of I—d, that no *lawful Prerogative* would be diſputed, but if it appear'd, that *a new one* was intended to be thruſt into the conſtitution, he would be the firſt to oppoſe it. *Briarius* with a ſupercilious menacing air, lay'd his finger on the ſleeve of the Gentleman's Regimental Coat, and told him, "This Sir ſhould be ſufficient to direct your conduct upon this occaſion."

The other anſwer'd, that it was a good Engliſh Cloath, that he had purchas'd the Commiſſion which intitl'd him to wear it, but that he had a Frize Coat at home, which he ſhould be equally careful of.

A few Minutes before the debate on the Money Bills

Bill came on, *Briarius* began to ſuſpect his ſtrength,

And prov'd that Senates are no ſanctuaries now.

For there was a Gentleman call'd from the Country ſide, and told, if he'd vote for the C–r–t that day, he ſhould have Liberty to fill the inclos'd as he lik'd, and a Member's Honour was pledg'd for the Performance, Upon inſpection, the Gentlaman found the inclos'd was *a Carte Blanche*, upon which he immediately return'd to the Patriots, and ſhew'd them what he was offer'd, and how much he deſpis'd that dangerous betrayer of his Country.

When Ambition and Venality go hand in hand, they ſtop at nothing to accompliſh a Siniſter deſign, When C-p-n C-u-m firſt came to this Kingdom, his Maſter was pregnant with ſchemes againſt the Liberties of Ireland, and in order to fix his Cup bearer &c. in the Houſe, a L—d C—f Juſtice was remov'd, and Eleven Hundred a Year given as a Penſion to the Father and Son, And no other cauſe for this removal, or putting the Nation to ſuch Expence, but to bring a Creature into the Houſe of C———ns, who had no Eſtate but his Maſter's, no Will but his Maſter's, and as little Character as his Maſter.

To go thro' all the different ſcenes of Corruption which were practic'd upon theſe two famous debates, would ſwell this Hiſtory beyond what I intended.

The few Inſtances I have given, are well known Facts, let the impartial part of Mankind judge then, whether the Patriots or the C—ers were the betrayers, of their Country, and whether the Member who refuſes a Bribe, or he who takes one, can with greater Propriety be call'd venal.

The World may be aſſur'd, that ſo many Gentlemen of underſtanding, ſo many Men of extraordinary Abilities, would not run the riſk of their Places, but to avert the deſigns againſt their Country.

But to ſatisfy all unprejudic'd Readers, let any Perſon peruſe the proceeding of the Hon. Houſe of Commons of Ireland, &c. vindicated, and then let him judge the Patriots by their Conduct only.

After all theſe unnatural ſtruggles, the Money bill was rejected on the 17th of December, which occaſioned a debate of ten hours, and the Houſe breaking up about One o'Clock the next Morning, It was then the conſcious betrayers of their Country, ſtole out of the Houſe the back way, aſham'd to ſhew their guilty Faces to the Public. It was then the loud acclamations of the Populace accompany'd the Protectors of their Privileges to their reſpective abodes, and *Roger*, the *Guſtavus* of the Land, the deliveror of his country,

bluſh'd

bluſh'd amidſt the applauſe of Seven or Eight Thouſand Patriot Souls, breathing forth their Gratitude round his Chariot Wheels.

Flaming Bonefires were ſeen in all quarters of the City, Men Women and Children, left their Beds on that auſpicious Morn, to join in the acclamations of a deliver'd Country. Grave Citizens with hoary Locks ſent miſſive Bleſſings after *Roger's* Chariot, which they were unable to purſue, while the tuneful Bells rang fair Liberty thro' the great Metropolis.

Fortitude was ſeen to droop, and juſtice pointed to her too partial Scales. Even Chair-men, the property of every Man for Six-pence, could not be *brib'd* to carry a C—er out of the Dirt he had involv'd himſelf in.

'Twas then that *Dagon's* Golden Reign ſuffer'd an irrecoverable Eclipſe. His Levee was then unfrequented by the brave and generous of a free Nation, and dwindl'd to a Miniſterial mart for Profligate and venal Souls.

By this time *Briarius* became the ſcorn, and *Caiphas* the Contempt of an injur'd Nation. Every Tavern was then crowded by the Sons of liberty, breathing Patriotiſm of Superior Romans in the moſt loyal toaſts.

Addreſſes from every quarter, were preſented to *Roger*

ger and the reſt of the Patriot Repreſentatives, expreſſing the greateſt Loyalty to his M——y, and the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude to the ſupporters of Public Liberty.

The C–r–rs by this time were quite dejected, moſt of them went to their Country ſeats to regale themſelves upon the price of their Venality, and thoſe who ſtay'd in Town, appear'd in Public but very ſeldom.

Caiphas was under ſuch diſconcertion of ſpirits, occaſioned by the ſtings of diſappointed ambition, that he was for ſome weeks incapable of Reſt.

During this conflict, he walk'd about his Room the whole Night, and drank nothing after his company departed, but Spirits, in order to forget himſelf; when Day appear'd, and his Servants were all up, he ſought repoſe, which perhaps his Conſcience is a ſtranger to at this hour.

Briarius finding the inconſolable ſtate his friend was in, Summon'd all his wit and reſolution to extricate him out of this melancholly diſorder. The firſt thing the Triumvirate began to conſider, was ways and means to draw vengeance upon the Country, miſrepreſent the Patriots, and remove them from their

Places

places and Employments, which they fill'd to his M—y's welfare, and the Honour of their Country.

The Concomitant was order'd to go to L—d—n with the greateſt Expedition and Secrecy, and was charg'd with a commiſſion, which few Men, but his Father's Son, would undertake. Upon his Arrival in great B——n, he inform'd the En—h M—n—ry and all others who were diſpos'd to hear him, that the Majority of the Houſe of Commons of I—d were ripe for Rebellion, deſirous of throwing off their dependency, and that they were Men of mean birth, and ſmall Fortunes, moſtly *Popiſh Converts and Jacobites.*

This Account being corroborated by diſpatches from *Caiphas* and *Briarius*, made no trifling noiſe in L—d—n, to which were owing the many removals that ſince have happen'd. Thoſe at the head of affairs in I—d, were well aware of the Spirit of the Patriots, wherefore to avoid their addreſſing his M—y, and laying the ſtate of the Nation before him, they prorogu'd the P—t from time to time ever ſince.

The next thing was to find out an Author fit for their purpoſe; whereupon a Lawyer, from ſaid Experience, deſpairing of ſucceſs in his Profeſſion, to his immortal diſhonour, was fallacious and diſingenuous enough to write *the Conſiderations of the late Bill &c.*

and

and a *Penſioner* the obſervations &c. Theſe two wrote in concert, and their labour'd Productions were Printed on Royal Paper, and ſent to all quarters in the three Kingdom gratis, and that they might go Poſt Free bore on the Superſcription *For his M—y's Service.* When two Maſtiffs begin to bark in a Town or Village, the little Currs join in the Cry, This power of Inſtinct, induc'd a Pidling A–tt–r–ey, who has a place in the Cuſtom H—e to write two or three malicious Pieces, intitl'd Letters to the Public. A fourth Gentleman appear'd, *the canded Enquirer D–r. B–tt* theſe four went to work with the greateſt Aſſiduity, the two firſt have been irrefragably confuted, and expos'd by the Author of the *Proceeding* &c. and the other two, being flat petulant Libellers deſtitute of Language or truth, I ſhall take leave to ſubmit to their own native obſcurity. As thoſe Author's Lucubrations did not ſell, they were given to the News boys for leſs than the Paper coſt, and the Exchequer, ‡ groand under the oppreſſive *weight* of thoſe heavy production which were offer'd to all hands that would receive them. Tho' the C—rt had inliſted ſuch infamous Libellers, as *B—tt* and the *Letter writer*, yet the Patriots never notic'd their Calumny, being ſecure in conſcious integrity, and the univerſal approbation of the People.

When

‡ *Thoſe Authors were paid for their Libels.*

When ſome inconteſtable truths were publiſh'd by thoſe on the Patriot ſide, the Lord Mayor, and the whole Board of Aldermen were ſummon'd to the C—e to hear a leaden Lecture upon Libels. The Aldermen expected every Moment to receive ſome charge, when upon the apppearance of the E—r—l of K–d–r–e they were diſmiſs'd, and gave Scrapes at their departure every hair as ſignificant, as the Errant they were brought there upon. One of thoſe Gentlemen as he was going down ſtairs, was aſk'd, what he had been doing at the Co—n—c—l Ch—m—b—r, he ſaid he was at an Aſſembly of Aſſes, where a *Fox* ſat Preſident, and an Ape a Judge.

Dagon ſent for the Aldermen the Day following, and aſk'd them did they know what a Libel was, ſome declar'd they did not, and others ſaid they did not ſee one that S—ſ—n. When *Dagon* found he had not the Magiſtrates of the City on his ſide, he got a Reſident in the C–ſ–tle to turn Informer, who ſwore againſt a Printer and a Publiſher, they were both taken, and brought before Judge Haſſet, where they enter'd Bail. During laſt Term there was no proceeding againſt either, till the 25th of May, when a Bill was ſent into the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin againſt the Publiſher of the Inniſkillen Addreſs, but

nothing offer'd againſt the Printer. The Jury not being full that Day, did nothing with it, till the Monday following, when they ſummon'd all their Brethren, and without a ſingle negative threw it out. The ſame Day upon a motion being made, the Printer and Publiſher, and their ſecurities were all diſcharg'd.

The Grand Jury were highly ſenſible, that all the *Libels* were on the C–r–t ſide, and tho' there might be ſome pungent Expreſſions in ſome of the Patriot Papers, they were directed to, and intended for perſons who had no Reputation to loſe.

To ſhew the Malicious Inſinuations convey'd to G——t B—— n, I ſhall inſert the following Letter to an illuſtrious Patriot in the I——ſh P——t.

LEtters from I–d almoſt every Pacquet give ſtrange accounts of your proceedings this S–ſſi–n, which are inſinuated to be pregnant of defection to his M–y, and a deſire of delivering yourſelves from a ſubjection to an E—ſh Government. Your S–e–ry at this Court, has declared the ſame in ſeveral private and Public places, and has repreſente d the Majority of the H—e of C—ns to be a turbulent diſloyal ſet of *Popiſh Converts*, *Jacobites*, and Men of obſcure Birth and ſmall Fortunes. Theſe repreſentations from my Perſonal

ſonal Knowledge of many of you, I knew to be falſe, and be aſſur'd I have taken ſuch ſteps in that caſe, as the moſt tender regard for the Honour and reputation of the C—m—ns of I—d could poſſibly preſcribe. A Vindication of your proceeding, is however abſolutely requiſite, as ſome late Papers have even prejudic'd honeſt minds againſt you.

Yours &c. E—M—T

The behaviour of the Patriots, tho' ſo much complain'd of, was gentle and pacific, they hir'd nor encourag'd no Authors to write againſt the C—rt, and when the moſt ſcandalous Libels were Publiſh'd againſt them, every News-boy might ſell them with impunity.

But L—d B—d and the G—r of G—l W—y, turn'd Bailiffs for the C—rt, beating News Boys, and burning Papers. The former, for calling for a Hiſs, when the Earl of Kildare went to the Theatre, was made eaſy for the remainder of the Winter, and oblig'd to aſk thoſe Gentlemen's Pardon, whom his baſe breeding had offended, and the latter, who flew fifteen hundred Miles to avoid a Duel, tho' prefer'd for imputed valour, receiv'd the price of his inſolence in Porter's Wages.

Briarius, Lord Venal, and ſeveral other unclean Birds, aſſembl'd one Day at the Muſic Hall in C-r-w

S–t–r–t, where they had a Superb Entertainment at the Expence of the Nation.

They wrote a Catalogue of ſcandalous illnatur'd Toaſts againſt the Patriots of I—d. erected one of the Mob, who could read, upon a Butcher's Block, and when they had order'd the Populace three Barrels of Ale and plenty of Spirits, a numerous Mob ſurrounded the Block, and Lord Venal order'd the Toaſts to be read with an audible voice and drank round. The Mob too ſenſible of the obligations they ow'd the protectors of their Country, inverted the Tables on their Enemies, and the firſt Toaſt they gave was, diſappointment to L—d G. S. This Spirit of gratitude in the People, put the unclean Birds under a neceſſity of drinking the Refuſe of the Populace, whoſe favour they often pitifully courted, tho' they inveigh'd againſt the Patriots for being admir'd by them.

In order to found a Character on the diſtreſſes of the Nation, Dagon declar'd he would inſiſt upon ſeeing the Reſidue of the Ex—quer, *in Specie*. This put all the Banks under a neceſſity of calling in their Money, which oblig'd ſeveral eminent Merchants in Dublin, and other parts of the Kingdom, to ſhut up.

Before the Bankers could get in any conſiderable Sums, Dillon's Bank fail'd, which brought an immediate

diate Run upon all the reſt of the Banks. *Dagon* when it was too late, being watchful of the leaſt opportunity of gaining the favour of the Populace, made one of his Se—r—ys write to L—he's Bank, to inform that company, that he had given directions to the D. Vice—tr—er, to ſupport the Credit of the Banks. This News reaching I—s D—ggs L—he's Ears, he ran about among the Merchants with this wonderful diſpatch, and prevail'd on Six unwary Men of credit, to ſign a grateful Addreſs to *Dagon*, the reſt who ſign'd that Paper, were *Rope-makers*, *Match-ſellers*, City *Pedlars*, and ſuch *Pidling Dealers*, as might make a *Corner Cubboard* their Ware-houſe. This diſingenuous device, had in ſome meaſure it's deſir'd effect, tho' in real truth, *Dagon* did no more than to recommend it to the D. Vice Tr—er, and the T-l-er of the Ex—q—r to ſupport the Public credit. The World knows that if theſe Gentlemen did this, it muſt be at their own Peril, for *Dagon* neither could, nor did give orders for iſſuing out any Money from the Tr—ry.

Thus did he endeavour to recover his Character by calamities, which he had in the moſt part voluntarily brought upon the Nation. When *Briarius* was upon going to Great Br—in, there was the moſt villainous ſcheme form'd that could have entered into a hu-

a human head. There was an Advertiſement poſted upon the Caſtle Gate, *between two Centinals*, upon ſeveral Church Doors, and in other Public places. Upon the Poſting up of theſe Advertiſements, a Reward of 700 *l.* was immediately offer'd, the C—t might as well offer 50,000 ſince, none could detect the Author, Printer or poſter up of theſe Papers, but themſelves, who form'd this ſcheme to inflame, his M—y againſt his Subjects in I—d. *Briarius* being elate upon the Addreſs to *Dagon*, and his ſucceſs in the Advertiſement, quitted the Ca—e at twelve o'Clock at Night, and ſtole away out of that Country, where he was moſt deſervedly hated and deſpis'd. No friend to I—d would have poſted up that Advertiſement, as it could only tend to miſrepreſent us to his M—y, and no man but thoſe imploy'd by the C—r—t, could preſume to fix this extraordinary Paper, between two Centinals, but this may be added to the robbing of the Armagh Mail, of the Writts for Election, in order to prejudice Mr. C—dd, and ſcrve the turn of that man, who voted for corruption, the firſt day he enter'd the H—e.

The Mob of L—n, having hear'd of the vile tricks *Briarius* was playing in I—d, ſurrounded his Brother's Coach in ſo ho ſquate, and were going to tear him to pieces, the Brother was oblig'd to come out of the Coach, and give them his Oath that he was the I—M *Briarius's* Brother, and that he was no more in Love with

with him, than they were. This immediately quell'd the rage of the Mob, for that time, and upon *Briarius's* landing, he was oblig'd to go to Court in a Hackney Coach, the better to disguise himself from the Knowledge of the Populace. This account has been confirm'd by some Persons of the greatest Rank in E—d.

Briarius's boundless avarice, if he had no other ill qualities, was sufficient to constitute a Bad man, he was never known to give a place or a Commission to any Man (except to a Member for his Vote) tho' never so highly recommended by the greatest Men in E—d, without extorting from him half the Purchase, But if neither Vote nor Recommendation, intervend, every place, civil or ecclesiastic, was sold to the best bidder. One Clergyman indeed to his immortal disgrace, got a living for betraying and revealing to *Briarius*, some private discourse he had hear'd at *Roger's* Table, where he had been hospitably entertain'd. One in the Army, on account of his good behaviour in Flanders, was recommended to *Briarius* by the L—d C—r—t, the first visit he pay'd *Briarius*, he promis'd him an Ensigncy, but after three Years attendance at the Expence of seventy or eighty pounds, *Briarius's* Man told him, if he could spare 150 Guineas he should get a Commission, which account oblig'd the Man to retire to his quarters, and remain in statu quo.

Nothing

Nothing gall'd *Dagon* more than the Patriots ſucceſs in the Augmentation of the Pay of the Army, the C—r—ers gave this all poſſible oppoſition, becauſe that *Roger* and his Friends firſt mov'd in that point.

The E. of E—t being Senſible of the ill uſuage the Patriots of I—d met with, in a ſpeech in the Br—iſh P—t ſaid, "That the Behaviour of his M—y's 'M–n–rs has ſpread flames and animoſities in the 'moſt diſtant parts of his Dominions. But what need 'I go farther than I—d, where it has rais'd coun-'ter ferments, which *God alone knows when*, or, *where* 'they may end."

Tho' the C—r—rs who are really planning the deſtruction of this Kingdom, ſaid that the Britiſh Nation were incenc'd againſt the Patriots of I—d, yet the Earl of Kildare, the laſt time he was in L—n, was ſaluted with flaming Bonefires, and other demonſtrations of Joy, and tho' he was not well receiv'd by the K—g or the M—n—ry, he had a Noble Levee at his Houſe, receiv'd frequent viſits from his R—l H—ſs the D. of C and was invited to a grand Entertainment made for him by the Lord M–y–r, A—l—m—n and Merch—ts of the City of London, where an I—ſh Spirit, to a britiſh P.—t was the firſt Toaſt.

The

The C—rs, who make no ſecret of the vengeance they intend to bring upon the Nation, now make it their boaſt, that the M—n—r—y has a greater Majority in the E—n—h P—t than ever was known, and that ſince we refuſe to make Laws the Britiſh P—t will make ſome for us.

It is to be hop'd that the P—t of E—d will conſider, that whatever encroachments a corrupt M—n—ry would make upon the Liberties and Privileges of his M—y's I—ſh ſubjects, the ſame would be put in Execution among themſelves when ever the C—r—t had power and opportunity. When the Liberties of I—d are in danger, England ſhould cry out, *Proximus ardet Ucalegon.* If *Dagon* had got the Majority on the 17th of December laſt, we might had ſome wholeſome laws cramm'd down our Throats, ſuch as an augmentation and continuation of Taxes for twenty one Years, which, together with the *Conſent*, and being depriv'd of the Privilege of P—ts, would prove the utter ruin of this moſt injur'd, envy'd, and diſtreſs'd Nation.

Preſto the Night of the Money Bill's being reject-ed, was walking about the room at his Son-in-Laws, and at every ſecond or third turn, took a Glaſs of Wine, and drank ſucceſs to his party.

But upon hearing all the Bells in the City begin to ring, he cry'd out with conſcious rage, "by the L--d we have loſt it, here boy call me a Chair." He knew his cauſe was bad, and that no Public Rejoycings would crown his Friends ſucceſs.

S——rd upon his meanly accepting of the late P—me S—t's place, was invited to Dine with a Lady who had his Picture in her Room, which ſhe had deſignedly hung up by the Heels, when he came into the Room, he happen'd to ſee the ſituation of the Picture, and imagining it was thro' a miſtake, told the Lady ſhe had an odd taſte in hanging Pictures, whereupon the Lady told him, as he had inverted the Original, ſhe had inverted the ſhadow. This Rebuff gall'd the Placeman, who took his Hat, and without any interruption walk'd off.

On the Patriots being diſplac'd, there was a private meſſage convey'd to the Titular V: General of Dublin, importing, that as the Prieſts were not permitted to Preach Publickly during the reſidence of the V—y, they ſhould then have liberty to exerciſe all eccleſiaſtical Functions as they uſually did in the L–d L–t's abſence. This was a contrivance of the C–r–t, to put it in *Dagon's* power to tell his M—y, that upon theſe removals the Popiſh Clergy ſhew'd an open

Contempt

Contempt of Government. But the Prieſt was better advis'd, and refus'd the Privilege granted him.

Perhaps it never will be forgotten, that the Right Hon. Thomas C—r, and M—l O'Brien D—lks Eſqrs; were turn'd out of their places which they dearly purchas'd, and A. I-ns N-l who had defrauded the Nation of ſuch an immenſe ſum of Money, was permitted to ſell his place upon the moſt advantageous terms. Yet there's no corruption among theſe People, if we are to believe their corrupt advocates.

From what has been deliver'd upon this ſubject, the Public may judge, what kind of Men *Dagon*, *Caiphas*, and *Briarius* were, and how far their adherents renoune'd Honour, Virtue and their Country.

They pretended to deſpiſe Popularity, and the applauſe of the People, tho' they moſt ſcandalouſly courted the favour of the Mob. When Lord Kildare landed the laſt time in Dublin, there were the moſt univerſal Rejoycings thro' all the City, that ever were hear'd upon any occaſion of the kind. There were l tter than three hundred Bonefires blazing in differe ſtreets, and all the Bells congratulating his ſafe A rrival.

Briarius ſent for G—e F—k—r the Printer that night,

night, and order'd him to insert in his Journal, "That Yesterday being the birth day of the Rt. Hon. L—d G—s—v—le, the same was joyously celebrated with Bonefires, Ringing of Bells &c. What a pitiful shift this was, as if all Dublin did not know that those rejoycings were for that illustrious Earl, nay they put *Dagon* in such temper, that he order'd the Guards to extinguish a Bonefire in Castle-street, which would not have been done, if it was erected in honour to that Enemy of our Country. When the Patriots met at the Tavern, they drank such Toasts as were suitable to the circumstances of the times, and tho' they never mention'd the D. D. Faulkner was order'd to assure the Public that the Leinster Club, among many other loyal Toasts, drank his G——e the D. of D.

This being an impudent falshood, was the next Pacquet in a very spirited manner contradicted in the Univeral Advertiser. This Patriot Paper which far out shone all of the kind that ever were publish'd in Europe, being the only channel for truth and intelligence, was stop'd by *Dagon's* orders, and now for want of the usual conveyance, is so expensive to those in the Country, that but few enjoy the benefits of it's unadulterated Intelligence.

The Patriots whom the C—r—t Writers strenuously and maliciously endeavour to bespatter, have by the

the Obſervation of every Day ſince the 17th of December laſt gain'd the affections of the Public, particularly for the chearfulneſs with which they ſuffer in their country's cauſe.

Their Loyalty to his M—y, and Reſolution to guard and protect the Privileges of the C—m—ns, and alſo oppoſe every meaſure which can poſſibly withdraw from his M—y the love of his People, or overturn the ſettl'd order of G—n—t to enhance the Fortune of a few Private Men, muſt render their characters dear to lateſt poſterity.

The Patriots *in or out of* place, will unanimouſly joyn to Reſcue his M—y from all thoſe, who would endeavour to make him the *Head of a Party*, inſtead of the Father of his People.

The C—r—t writers affirm, that Roger has been govern'd by Private Intereſt and a Luſt of power in all the late Procedure.

Private Intereſt, directs us to get and keep profitable employments; and not to behave in ſuch a manner as to have them taken from us. If a Man takes a place or a Sum of Money for his Vote, it may be ſaid he does it to ſerve a private End, but when a Man votes according to his conſcience at the

hazard

hazard of his Employments, he cannot with any Juſtice be call'd venal or corrupt. But now adays, who ever refuſes a place or a penſion, is a mercenary man, and whoever ſells his vote for either, is a true Patriot, and a real friend to his Country. Thus wou'd thoſe Machiavals invert the order of words; But if they had the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, and Eloquence of *Tully*, they can never perſwade us to believe, that a Man, who has a Luſt of power, as they delicately phraſe it, and who would ſacrafice every thing to preſerve his power, that this identical Man would take every ſtep towards loſing it, which the wit of Man could deviſe. Nay this perſon ſo injuriouſly misrepreſented, has oppos'd for the ſervice of his Country, the very Men who could diveſt him of all power, but over his Honour and Conſcience. To argue in ſuch an unnatural manner, ſhews the weakneſs of their cauſe, and their inability to ſupport it.

I ſhall conclude all in the very Words of the incomparable *Andrew Marvel's* concluſion to his *Growth of Popery* Printed 1677, there deſcribing the *Perſons* then in power, one would think he had rather Prophecyed of ſomethings to come, than related things paſt.

" If any thing (ſays he) herein, have been falſely ſuggeſted, the diſproving of it in any particular, will be a courteſie

courteſie both to the *Publick* and to the *Relator*, who would be glad to have the World convinc'd, tho' to the prejudice of his own Reputation: But ſo far it is from this, that it is rather impoſſible for any obſerving Man, to Read this without making *farther* Remarks, and adding a Suplement of his own to moſt paſſages which are here but ſlightly touched. Their notorious Treacheries and Inſolence, more eſpecially relating to his *Majeſty*'s affairs, are capable of being illuſtrated by many former and freſh examples. *Exemp. Gra.* the Scrutiny all over the *Kingdom* to find out Men of Arbitrary Principles, that *will bow the Knee to Baal*, in order to their promotion to all public Commiſſions and employments; the *diſgracing* on the contrary and *diſplacing* ſuch as *yet dare* in ſo univerſal a depravation be faithfull in their *Truſts* and Offices: The State of the Kingdom of *Ireland* which would require a *whole Vol.* to repreſent it, and the Tendency of Affairs and Councils in this Nation *(Eng.)* towards a *Revolution*.

It is now come to the 4th Act, and the next *Scene* that opens may be *Rome* or *Paris*, yet Men ſit by, like idle Spectators and give Money towards their own *Tragedy*, it is true under God's providence, the *Conſpiracy* hath receiv'd frequent diſappointments, but it is here as in Gaming, the *Cheat* may loſe for a while, but the *falſe Dice* at long run will carry it unleſs diſcover'd, and when it comes to a great ſtroke, will ſweep the Table.

ſome

Some will Represent this Book (as they do all Books that detect them) as written against his Majesty's Government and the Kingdom; for here of late, as soon as any Man gets into Employment by *ill Arts*, and by worse continues in it, he, if it please the Fates, is from thence forward the *Government*, and by being Criminal, presumes to be sacred. These are themselves Men who are living *Libels* on his Government, yea so impudent, is their ingratitude, that as they entitle him to *their Crimes*, so they Arrogate to themselves *his Virtues*, challenging whatsoever is well done, and the pure emanation of his Royal goodness to have proceeded from their influence, subjecting his Majesty thereby, if it were possible to the hatred, and interposing as far as in them lyes, betwixt the Love of his People, for being conscious to themselves how insignificant they would be, but for their Notorious wickedness, they have no other way of subsisting but by nourishing Suspicions betwixt a *most loyal People*, and a most gracious Sovereign. This Book however it may be calumniated by interested Persons, was Written with no other intent, than that of fidelity to his *Majesty*, and that the Mouth of iniquity and flattery may be stopp'd, for so far is the *Relator* from any sinister surmise, yet he acknowledges it is but fit, *Cæsars* Wife should be Free, much more *Cæsar* himself, from all Crimes and Suspicion. Let us conclude with our own common Devotions, *from all Sedition and privy Conspiracy, good Lord deliver us.*"

FINIS.

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